FIVE YEARS

OF

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

1886-1891.

Compiled from the Annual Reports

OF

The Public Health Medical Society,

(Being a Society of Medical Men possessing registrable qualifications in State Medicine, Public Health or Sanitary Science)

WITH

RULES & LIST OF MEMBERS,

— BY —

FRANCIS J. ALLAN, M.D. Edin., D.P.H. Camb.,

Treasurer and Hon. Secretary.

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1891.

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The Public Health Medical Society.

Founded 1886.

(Being a Society of Medical Men possessing registrable qualifications in State Medicine, Public Health, or Sanitary Science.)

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For the year 1890-91.

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FIVE YEARS OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

THE Meeting in London of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, and the completion of the first five years of the Society's existence, present a fitting opportunity to recapitulate the work done by the Society since its foundation.

Every Member of the Medical Profession, upon taking a Public Health qualification, receives a copy of the last annual report of the Society, together with an invitation to join the Society, but this report usually contains but slight reference to the work the Society has done as a whole since its foundation, hence many who have become Diplomates in Public Health recently, are to a certain extent unaware that it is to the exertions of this Society they are indebted for the privileges they now enjoy.

The University of Dublin (Trinity College) was the first of the Licensing Bodies of the United Kingdom to recognise the importance which the question of the Public Health was assuming, and in 1871 instituted a special examination in State Medicine. In 1875 this example was followed by the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh, and since that time the other Universities and Colleges have likewise instituted Examinations and granted Diplomas.

When the office of Medical Officer of Health was first created, it was assumed that any duly qualified man would be able to discharge the duties, but sanitary authorities, especially in the large towns, gradually became alive to the importance of the functions which the Medical Officer was called upon to discharge, and began to exhibit a preference for candidates who were able to show, by the possession of a certificate in Sanitary Science, that they possessed special technical knowledge in this branch of Medicine.

The examinations for the certificate, as it was then generally called, varied considerably at the different boards, and they were under no control by the General Medical Council, but in 1886 changes took place, which raised the sanitary certificate to a much higher level. It was on Friday, the 2nd day of April of that year, that some half dozen gentlemen qualified in Sanitary Science met in the house of Dr. William R. Smith, at 74, Great Russell Street, with the view of associating together those who, being similarly qualified, had similar interests; of these, there were then in existence, about 200.

Drs. Henry Smith, William R. Smith and Steavenson, Messrs. J. E. Cooney, H. A. Fotherby, Joseph Smith and J. F. Williams, were speedily joined by other medical men; rules were drawn up, officers appointed, and within a week, the first steps had been taken towards procuring the Registration of Sanitary Degrees and Certificates by the General Medical Council. This was the original aim of the Society, but it was early seen there was a much wider field to be occupied, and the following were subsequently adopted as additional objects:—

To obtain the better recognition by the various Sanitary Authorities of the value of such qualifications as an evidence of special knowledge in the department of Public Health.

The initiation or promotion of such legislation as may be necessary to fulfil the above objects.

To promote the development of Sanitary Science generally.

Officers and Council.

The first Annual Meeting was held on the 22nd July, 1886, when it was reported that the Society consisted of 95 ordinary and 12 honorary members.

Presidents.—Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., first occupied the presidential chair, he was succeeded in 1887, by Sir Douglas Maclagan, and in 1888, by Sir Charles A. Cameron, who continues to occupy that position.

Vice-Presidents.—The first Vice Presidents were Sir Douglas Maclagan, Sir Charles A. Cameron and Sir John Simon, K.C.B. Subsequently, Dr. Alfred Carpenter was elected in 1889, and Professor William R. Smith, M.D., in 1890, on his resignation of the post of Treasurer.

Treasurers.—Dr. George Turner was the first Treasurer of the Society, but resigned the office towards the end of 1886, the Hon. Secretary then held both posts until the Annual Meeting of 1887, when Dr. William R. Smith was elected, and acted in this capacity until June 1890, since which date the office has been conjoined with that of the Hon. Secretary.

Hon. Secretaries.—The original Secretaries were Messrs. J. E. Cooney and H. A. Fotherby, but before the first General Meeting, the latter gentleman retired with the thanks of the Society for the services he had rendered in its initiation; Mr. Cooney acted as Secretary until October, 1887, having been re-elected at the Annual Meeting of that year, and on his resignation, was accorded "the best thanks of the Society for the active interest he had, from the first, taken in the work of the Society." The Treasurer agreed to undertake the double

duty until the Annual Meeting of 1888, when Dr. Francis J. Allan was appointed, and has since been re-elected annually.

The Council.—A Council of twenty-four was selected equally from metropolitan and extra-metropolitan Members, and included, in addition to original Members still upon it, the names of Drs. F. W. Barry, Hinckes Bird, Alfred Carpenter, D. S. Davies, G. A. Heron, R. Bruce Low, L. C. Parkes, H. F. Parsons, H. P. Potter, C. E. Saunders, R. P. B. Taafe, E. Walford and G. F. Yeo. Drs. W. R. Smith, Saunders and Sykes successively occupied the position of Chairman of the Council, but eventually the office was abolished.

During the past year, the Society has sustained serious loss by the deaths of Dr. Henry Smith, Mr. Hinckes Bird, Dr. W. W. Day and Dr. W. E. Steavenson—gentlemen who had served on the Council, and had taken the greatest interest in all the affairs of the Society from its inception.

According to the rules, one-third of the Council retire annually, but are eligible for re-election. To fill the vacancies this year the Annual Meeting elected Mr. F. W. Alexander, Surgeon-Major H. D. S. Compigné, Dr. Herbert Goude, Mr. C. A. James, Dr. J. Crawford Maclearn, Dr. W. N. Thursfield, Dr. Henry C. Tweedy, and Dr. Fallon P. Wightwick.

Members.—The number of Members has gone on increasing steadily year by year, and the Society now consists of 236 ordinary and 14 honorary Members.

After registration had been obtained, an idea existed that the work of the Society was done, and a few Members resigned in consequence, subsequent events however have shown that a large field of work still existed, and was occupied by no other Society. During the five years the names of 36 gentlemen have disappeared from the list on this account or for other reasons; whilst ten have unfortunately died. The number of Members at the time of the Annual Meeting in each year has been:—

Year.	Ord. Members.	Hon. Members.	Total.
1886	95	12	107
1887	127	15	142
1888	145	14	159
1889	159	14	173
1890	203	14	217
1891	236	14	250

Of the 236 ordinary Members:—

156 are resident in England and Wales,
53 being in London.
41 live in Scotland.
15 live in Ireland, and
24 live abroad.

Grouping them according to the sources whence their qualifications in Public Health are derived, it appears that—

154 Diplomas were taken in England.
64 ,, ,, ,, Scotland.
27 ,, ,, ,, Ireland.

Twenty-one Members hold rank in the British and Indian Armies, and one in the Navy. These 22 hold, among them, 26 Diplomas, of which 8 were obtained in England, 7 in Scotland, and 11 in Ireland.

The Registration Movement.

Few movements have been so rapidly successful as that set in motion by this Society, to obtain the recognition of Sanitary Science Qualifications by Parliament, and so obtain their registration as additional qualifications by the General Medical Council.

It having been ascertained that this body could only register such qualifications as were mentioned in the Medical Act of 1858, steps were taken to bring the question under the notice of the Licensing Bodies of the Kingdom, and to invoke their assistance in obtaining an Act of Parliament for the purpose, this was, without exception, accorded, special help being given by the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh, by the Royal Colleges of London, Edinburgh and Ireland, and by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. It was at this time, Sir Lyon Playfair, the Vice-President of the Privy Council, introduced into Parliament the Medical Act Amendment Bill, and he was requested by the Society, backed up by the Licensing Bodies, to insert a clause in the Bill, giving the required powers. To this, he consented, and with the assistance of Sir Henry Holland, Sir Guyer Hunter, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Mr. Bryce, Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, Col. Duncan, Drs. Farquharson, Walter B. Foster, O'Doherty Vanderbyl, and others, the Bill became the Medical Act, 1886, with the following Section (21).

"*Registration of Diploma in Sanitary Science.*"

"Every Registered Medical Practitioner to whom a Diploma for proficiency in Sanitary Science, Public Health, or State Medicine has, after special examination, been granted by any College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, or University in the United Kingdom, or by any such bodies acting in combination, shall, if such Diploma appears to the Privy Council or the General Council to deserve recognition in the Medical Register, be entitled on payment of such fee as the General Council may appoint to have such diploma entered in the said register in addition to any other diploma or diplomas in respect of which he is registered."

According to the definition appended to the Act "The word 'Diploma' means any diploma, degree, fellowship, membership, licence, authority to practise, letters testimonial, certificate or

other status or document granted by any university, corporation, college, or other body or by any departments of or persons acting under the authority of the government of any county or place within or without Her Majesty's domain."

The fee was fixed by the General Medical Council at five shillings.

In the inaugural address delivered by Sir Joseph Fayrer, he congratulated the Society on having so rapidly attained this object, and dilated on the importance of Sanitary Science as applied to the preservation of the public health, being under the guidance and control of the medical profession.

Parliamentary Action.

The Council of the Society has from time to time had under consideration Bills in Parliament, which had special bearing upon the Public Health, and has taken means to bring its views before both Houses by petition and memorial. The Council would take this opportunity also of acknowledging the assistance which has been frequently rendered to the Society by Members of Parliament. Some of the Bills in which the Society has been greatly interested are as follows:—

The Local Government (England) Act, 1888.

When this Bill was introduced, the Council saw that it presented a favourable opportunity to bring forward the claims of Diplomates in Public Health, and it resolved to take steps to secure the insertion in the Bill of the following principles:—

1. The appointment of Medical Officers of Health by the County Councils.

2. Fixity of tenure of such Officers.

3. The possession in all cases of a Public Health Qualification by such officers, on and after an interval of 3 years from the passing of the Bill.

Through the efforts of Professor William R. Smith (Hon. Secretary at that time), the Society was successful in getting Parliament to consent to the inclusion in the Bill of clauses embodying their views, although at first the proposal was not entertained by the Government. By the valuable assistance of Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir Walter Foster, Sir Guyer Hunter, and other Members, the Bill was passed into law containing the following section:—

Sect. 18 (1). "Except where the Local Government Board, for reasons brought to their notice, may see fit in particular cases specially to allow, no person shall hereafter be appointed the Medical Officer of Health of any County or County District or combination of County Districts, or the Deputy of any such Officer, unless he be legally qualified for the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

(2.) "No person shall after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety two be appointed the Medical Officer of Health of any County or of any such District or combination of Districts, as contained according to the last published census for the time being a population of fifty thousand or more inhabitants, unless he is qualified as above-mentioned, and also either is registered in the Medical Register as the holder of a Diploma in Sanitary Science, Public Health, or State Medicine, under section twenty-one of the Medical Act, 1886, or has been during three consecutive years preceding the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, a Medical Officer of a District or combination of Districts, with a population according to the last published census of not less than twenty thousand, or has before the passing of this Act been for not less than three years a Medical Officer or Inspector of the Local Government Board."

Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

In 1888 the Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, and the Society placed itself in communication with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Lord Advocate to secure similar privileges to those already obtained in the last mentioned Act. The Society's action was supported by the Scotch Licensing Bodies, but on account of the pressure of other business in the House, the Bill after passing through the Committee stage was dropped—however, in the spring of 1889 the Lord Advocate introduced his measures relating to Scotch Local Government, and incorporated therein provisions relating to Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Qualifications similar to those contained in the English Act. It was then pointed out to him the great advantage which would arise if the word "shall" was substituted for the word "may" in several of the clauses, notably in the clause giving the County Councils power to appoint Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors. The Council were gratified to find that this suggestion, as well as those formerly made, were adopted, and that the Bill subsequently became law. The necessity for the use of the word "shall" was evident by the example afforded by many English County Councils, who have refused to avail themselves of the discretionary power in this respect with which the Act vested them.

Public Health Law (London) Consolidation and Amendment Bills.

These Bills introduced during the past twelve months have received a considerable amount of scrutiny by your Council, and in the Amendment Bill there were many defects which they considered might be remedied. While certain restrictions were imposed upon the Medical Officer of Health as to where he shall live and as to his connection with the poor law, no special provision is made as regards the ordinary private practice of his profession. In view of this omission, Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q.C., M.P., undertook to place on the notice paper of the House of

Commons, an amendment whereby Metropolitan Medical Officers, appointed after the passing of the Bill, would not be allowed to engage in ordinary general private practice. The reasons for this are set forth in a petition from the Society which was presented to Parliament by Sir Walter Foster, praying that the clause might become part of the Bill. The petition contained the following statements :—

"That under the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, section 3, (1)., (*b*) it is incumbent upon all Medical Practitioners to notify forthwith to the Medical Officer of Health of the district any case of Infectious Disease (to which the Act applies) within their practices.

"(*b.*)—That upon the receipt of such Notification in compliance with the direction of the order of the Local Government Board defining the duties of Medical Officers of Health within the Metropolitan area, it is the duty of such Officer to visit the spot at once, with the object of inquiring into the causes of the outbreak and seeing that all proper steps are taken to prevent the spread of the Disease.

"(*c.*)—That where the Medical Officer of Health is also a General Medical Practitioner friction consequently frequently arises between himself and the Medical Attendant on the case, the Medical Officer of Health under such circumstances being practically an opponent of the other General Medical Practitioner in his district; the very nature of his duties being likely to bring him into collision with them.

"(*d.*)—That experience shows the Medical Practitioners of a district co-operate in every way more cordially with the Medical Officer of Health in promotion of measures for the good of the Public Health, where such Officer is not engaged in General Practice.

"(*e.*)—That the conscientious discharge of the duties of a Medical Officer of Health, may obviously be greatly hindered in other respects by the claims of private practice.

"(*f.*)—That the intention of the Public Health (London) Law Amendment Bill as shown in Section 35., (8) to place Medical Officers of Health more or less under the control of the Local Government Board, clearly with the intention of giving such Officers facilities for acting with more independence than is otherwise possible, will be greatly frustrated if the Medical Officer of Health be allowed to practise as a General Practitioner, for his interests in this latter capacity may frequently be opposed to the proper discharge of his duties as a Health Official.

Copies of this petition were sent to each Member of the Committee of the House of Commons, to which the Bill was referred, and to each of the Licensing Bodies of the United Kingdom, asking for their support. This was accorded by most of them, although some did not deem it expedient to petition in their corporate capacity in favour of it. Considerable opposition to the proposal was however raised by the Society of Medical Officers of Health, "on the assumption," it is reported (British Medical Journal 1891, Vol. 1, page 1178), "that the Amendment would be taken as a precedent for the whole country," and that, therefore, all Medical Officers of Health in general practice would have either to give up practice or resign their appointments. It is to be regretted that the Metropolitan Medical Officers did

not keep in mind that the Bill only affected Officers appointed after its passage, and that, therefore, existing Medical Officers of Health would not be affected by it.

The Amendment was supported by the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association, who thought such provision might, with advantage, be inserted. Mr. Bruce was, unfortunately, not a Member of the Standing Committee on Law, and was unable to secure a Member of it who would take charge of his Amendment, hence the Bill has been sent back to the House of Commons without the Amendment introduced.

Closely allied to this question is the apparent determination of the Local Government Board, as expressed in recent letters to London Vestries, to insist that Medical Officers appointed in future should give their whole time to the discharge of the duties of their office, and unless this condition is fulfilled the Local Government Board do not think they could properly assent to appointments being made for a longer period than one year. The only consideration which would make this restriction at all a practicable one, is that an adequate salary be paid, and the Board say "that the salary of the Officer should be fixed with due regard to this condition," but so far as one can gather from the feeling displayed at Meetings of the local authorities it is not in the least probable that District Boards or Vestries will offer salaries adequate to compensate for the loss of all other work, and it seems to the Council to be a much more rational procedure to insist that Medical Officers should be restrained from general Medical Practice, but so long as they give sufficient time for the proper fulfillment of the duties of their office, should be free to engage in other work.

Other Parliamentary Work.

In 1887 the Society petitioned against the "Sanitary Registration of Buildings Bill," and the "Better Sanitation of Houses in the Metropolis Bill," on the ground that such Bills were unnecessary and that local authorities possessed ample powers for the prevention of the erection of insanitary buildings, and for compelling defects in the sanitary condition of existing buildings to be remedied. Besides which it was proposed to give independent powers to irresponsible persons.

The Coroners' Bill of 1888 also received attention from the Council. It was proposed that all appointments to Coronerships should in the future be made by the Lord Chancellor, this the Council thought unadvisable, and a petition was presented to the House of Lords in favour of such appointments being vested in the proposed County Councils, this course was adopted by the Lord Chancellor, on the proposition of Lord Herschell, and clause 1 of such Bill now reads:—

"The right and duty of appointing Coroners for counties shall be vested in

the County Authority. For the purpose of this section, County Authority shall mean any representative body elected by the inhabitants of the county which may be established under any act of this or any future session of Parliament."

The Council also expressed the opinion that it was desirable to appoint a legal or medical assessor to the Coroner according as the office was filled by a Member of the legal or medical profession.

Support was given to the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act and Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act during their passage through Parliament.

Educational Work.

The Society having obtained the Registration of Public Health Diplomas, it has always looked with a jealous eye upon the regulations and conditions under which such Diplomas were granted by the various Universities and Medical Corporations.

Early in 1887, the Council of the Society had brought to their notice the desirability of obtaining some uniformity in the minimum requirements of the various Licensing Bodies for the Public Health Diploma; great variations existed in the regulations of the different bodies, and while the Council recognised that there must naturally be variations they thought there should be a minimum below which the requirements should not go, they accordingly submitted to the General Medical Council a scheme for their consideration. From the accompanying letter, dated 19th November, 1887, and signed by Dr. C. E. Saunders, the Chairman of Council, and Dr. William R. Smith, Hon. Secretary, it will be seen that the Society took a high and comprehensive view of the position the Diploma should occupy; and subsequent events have shown that they were justified in so doing. They said—

"The Council are unanimously of opinion that no Candidate should be admitted to the said part of such examination, unless he is a registered Medical Practitioner, and they consider it a contravention of the spirit of the 21st Section of the *Medical Act*, 1886, to admit any Candidate—as they understand is done by some bodies—before he has actually obtained a Medical Degree or other Qualification.

They further feel that, taking into consideration the practical character of the second part of the Examination, and the impossibility of any Candidate obtaining this knowledge during the four years of his student career, even if his time were not fully occupied in preparation for the Examinations for his ordinary Medical Qualifications. All Candidates for the final part of the Examination should be at least 24 years of age.

The Council consider a Diploma in Public Health a Qualification of great value, and they feel it should indicate a more than ordinary acquaintance with the principles of Hygiene, and they would venture to remind the members of the General Medical Council that while a knowledge of Public Health is required of Candidates for the Ordinary Medical Qualifications, and is often

provided for in the Forensic Medicine Examination, a Diploma in Public Health should imply much more, and should, in fact, in the department of Hygiene, rank with such Qualifications as the M.R.C.P. in Medicine, or the F.R.C.S. in Surgery, or the M.D. of a University."

This letter, with the regulations suggested, were sent by the General Medical Council to the several bodies granting the Diplomas, for their opinion, and evoked considerable discussion. The Medical Council also were impressed with the importance of the subject, and in 1888, the Education Committee was called upon to deal with it. The Society was gratified to find in the Report subsequently presented to the Medical Council at its Meeting on May 30th, 1889, that the suggestions made by the Society were recommended for adoption by the Committee, and have been gradually embodied in a series of regulations of increasing stringency, which the General Medical Council require to be observed.

Subjoined are the Rules as they now stand:—

(a) This Council, having regard to the terms of Section 18 of the Local Government Act 1888, and observing that under that section special privilege is to be accorded to the holders of the Diplomas granted under Section 21 of the *Medical Act* (1886), and therein described as Diplomas in Sanitary Science, Public Health, or State Medicine, thinks it essential to declare, with regard to its own future action under Section 21 of the *Medical Act* (1886), that it will not consider Diplomas to 'deserve recognition in the *Medical Register*' unless they have been granted under such conditions of education and examination as to ensure (in the judgment of the Council) the possession of a distinctively high proficiency, scientific and practical, in all the branches of study which concern the Public Health; and that the Council, in forming its judgment on the conditions of education and examination, will expect the following rules to have been observed.

(b) A period of not less than twelve months shall elapse between the attainment of a first registrable qualification in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and the examination for a Diploma in Sanitary Science, Public Health, or State Medicine.

(c) Every Candidate shall have produced evidence of having attended, after obtaining a registrable qualification during a period of six months, practical instruction in a laboratory approved of by the Body granting the qualification.

(d) Every candidate shall have produced evidence that during a period of six months, after obtaining a registrable qualification he, either has practically studied the duties of outdoor sanitary work under the Medical Officer of Health of a County or large Urban District, and of having received practical instruction in those diseases of animals which are transmissible

to man, or else has himself held appointment as Medical Officer of Health, under conditions not requiring the possession of a special Sanitary Diploma.

(e) The Examination shall have been conducted by Examiners specially qualified, and shall comprise Laboratory Work as well as Written and Oral Examination.

(f) The *Rules* as to study shall not apply to—

(i) Medical Practitioners registered, or entitled to be registered, on or before January 1st, 1890;

(ii) Registered Medical Practitioners who have for a period of three years held the position of Medical Officer of Health to any County, or to any Urban District of more than 20,000 inhabitants, or to any entire Rural Sanitary District.

Rules (*a*) and (*e*) were not at first insisted upon, but in November 1890, and June of the present year, the Medical Council, on the recommendation of the Education Committee, resolved to enforce them, at the same time enlarging them to some extent, by explaining what laboratory and practical work should include, and by asking from each of the examining bodies a programme describing fully the nature and extent of the examination, as regards the subjects, or portions of subjects, comprised in it, and the time assigned to each of its parts, and the methods (especially the practical methods) by which the candidate's knowledge is tested in each.

It is expected that the laboratory work should comprise the study of air, water, food, clothing, soil, sewage; meteorology, bacteriology, disinfection, parasites, and a knowledge of human and comparative pathology in relation to unhealthy trades, communicable diseases, &c., and it will be necessary that candidates shall be familiar with diseased conditions of animals, not only in dead but in living cases.

These Regulations had to be somewhat more stringent, because the General Medical Council found that it had no power to inspect these examinations, although it cannot give recognition to the Diplomas, unless satisfied that the examinations and courses of study have reached their standard of efficiency.

As the outcome of the adoption of these rules, some friction arose between the Medical Council on the one hand, and some of the Licensing Bodies on the other. It was the unpleasant duty of the Council of this Society to intervene in two of these cases, with the result that in both, in the interests of other Diplomates, the General Medical Council took prompt action.

Two Grades of Diplomas:—About the same time, a proposal was made in several quarters to create two grades of Sanitary Diplomas, a superior one for those who desire to become experts

in State Medicine, and an inferior one which should be held by poor law medical officers, superintendents of hospitals, infirmaries and asylums, &c., which should not come up to the standard fixed by the General Medical Council in its regulations.

The Society was of opinion that any movement in this direction should be strongly opposed, and bearing upon this point, the following quotation may be given from the late President's address at the Meeting of the General Medical Council in May, 1890, he said:—

"The action of the Council has rendered it impossible that any retrograde step in this now specialised sanitary science education and examination should be taken in this country. On the contrrary, this Council will, so far as is in its power, have to elevate those titles in professional and general estimation, and increase their utility towards the public service."

A more recent attempt on the part of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association to obtain powers to found a College, to hold examinations, and grant certificates, is being opposed by this Society.

Although 712 qualifications have been granted, 15 gentlemen hold two diplomas each, 1 gentleman holds three, and another five; thus there have been 691 persons who have qualified in Public Health, and of these two are ladies holding the diploma of the Irish College of Physicians. Probably the total number of Diplomates is now about 650; and as there are 30,000 names on the Medical Register, those qualified in Public Health are about 2·17 per cent. of the whole.

The University of Edinburgh has really given 110 degrees in the Department of Public Health, but 16 of these were conferred on gentlemen who proceeded from the B. Sc. to the D.Sc. The numbers given in the table refer only to the B.Sc. degree.

In regard to the University of Glasgow, the numbers here given for the year 1889, represent those whose names are found in the Medical Register. The University of Durham has instituted degrees in Hygiene (Bachelor and Doctor) in place of the Licence hitherto given. It is likely that the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, will combine to form a conjoint examining board for the purposes of granting diplomas in this subject.

Nomenclature.

Good work was done in the first year of the Society's existence by effecting a reform in the designations which the various Universities and Medical Corporations bestowed upon those who successfully passed their examinations in matters of Hygiene, of the 12 bodies then granting this qualification, scarcely two of them gave titles exactly similar. On representations being made to the General Medical Council, and to the

Statistics of Public Health Qualifications.

The following Table shows the number of Qualifications given by the various Universities and Corporations up to 31st December, 1890.

Year in which Diplomas were given.	R.C.P. & S. England.	University, Oxford.	University, Cambridge.	University, Durham.	University, London.	Victoria University.	R.C.P., Edinburgh.	R.C.S., Edinburgh.	F.P.S., Glasgow.	University, Edinburgh.	University, Aberdeen.	University, Glasgow.	R.C.P., Ireland.	R.C.S., Ireland.	University, Dublin.	R. University, Ireland.	TOTAL.
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
1875	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	22
1876	—	—	15	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	20
1877	—	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	1	—	21
1878	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	11
1879	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1880	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
1881	—	—	15	—	2	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
1882	—	—	11	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	20
1883	—	—	15	1	1	—	2	—	—	6	—	1	5	—	2	—	33
1884	—	—	13	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	20
1885	4	—	10	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	6	3	31
1886	2	—	10	5	—	—	2	—	1	12	—	—	2	—	6	—	40
1887	8	—	11	3	1	—	1	—	1	12	5	—	1	—	8	3	54
1888	14	—	25	5	1	—	2	—	1	21	7	1	1	2	6	—	86
1889	29	—	35	8	3	7	8	—	13	11	11	19	4	4	4	2	158
1890	23	—	41	11	—	6	—	17	16	7	9	4	2	11	4	—	151
Total	80	1	245	38	12	13	25	17	33	94	32	27	17	17	53	8	712

Bodies themselves, most of them adopted the title Diploma and Public Health as the designation of the subject qualified in.

Further simplification however seems to be desirable in the manner in which the source of the Diploma is expressed. When two or more bodies with already lengthy titles of their own join together, the number of letters to be appended to one name become inconvenient

The Council of the Society are at present engaged in a correspondence with some of the Licensing Bodies on this point.

The International Congress of Hygiene.

So long ago as October, 1887, the Council of the Society resolved to join in the invitation then about to be given, with the object of holding the next meeting of the International Congress in London, and expressed their wish that the Society should be represented: the Secretary's request seems, however, to have been disregarded.

The unsatisfactory way in which the preliminaries for this important meeting have been carried out is manifest, and have called forth many protests; in 1888, a Committee, composed of some of the British Members who attended the Vienna Congress, subsequently issued invitations to this and other Societies, asking them to appoint two Members each to serve on the General Committee about to be formed to organise the Congress. Prof. William R. Smith, M.D., and Dr. Allan were appointed for this purpose, Prof. Smith's place being subsequently taken by Dr. Finlay, and later by Mr. Fotherby. Several meetings of this General Committee were held, but really all the work was done by an "Organising Committee," presided over by Sir Douglas Galton, and which was characterised by an absence upon it of the men who ought to have been there, viz. those who are practical hygienists. The Council of this Society considered that a serious slight had been passed upon the medical profession generally, and Diplomates in Public Health in particular. Eventually, on it being represented to the Organizing Committee, the names of Prof. William R. Smith and Dr. Finlay were placed upon it, but by that time, Presidents of sections had been nominated, with power to select the gentlemen who should discharge the duties of Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Councils; and these selections were made and published without the knowledge or sanction of the General Committee, and in a large number of instances such sectional lists are remarkable for the absence of the names of those whose position in Public Health work ought to have been thus recognised.

The Chairman of the Organising Committee was called upon

The accompanying Table shows the names of the Licensing Bodies and the Titles they give.

Licensing Bodies.	Titles.	Abbreviations for Registration.
1. Royal College of Physicians of London and Royal College of Surgeons of England	Diploma in Public Health	Dip.Pub.Health,R.Coll.Phys.Surg.Eng.
2. University of Oxford	Certificate in Public Health	Cert. Publ. Health, Oxfd.
3. University of Cambridge	Diploma in Public Health	Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.
4. University of Durham	Doctor and Bachelor in Hygiene*	D.Hy. and B.Hy. Durh.
5. University of London	Doctor of Medicine in State Medicine ...	M.D., State Med. Lond.
6. Victoria University...	Diploma in Sanitary Science	Dip. San. Sci. Vict.
7. Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh	Diploma in Public Health	Dip.Publ.Health,R.Coll.Phys.Edin.
8. Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh	Diploma in Public Health	Dip.Publ.Health,R.Coll.Surgs.Edin.
9. Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow	Diploma in Public Health	Dip.Publ.Health,Fac.Phys.Surg.Glasg.
10. University of Edinburgh	Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Department of Public Health	B.Sc., D.Sc. (Publ. Health) Edin.
11. University of Aberdeen	Diploma in Public Health	Dip. Publ. Health, Aberd.
12. University of Glasgow	Diploma in Public Health	Dip. Publ. Health, Glasg.
13. Royal College of Physicians in Ireland ...	Diploma in State Medicine	Dip. State Med. R. Coll. Phys. Irel.
14. Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland ...	Diploma in Public Health	Dip. Publ. Health, R. Coll. Surg. Irel.
15. Royal College of Physicians in Ireland and Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	Diploma in State Medicine	Dip. State Med. R. Coll. Phys. and R. Coll. Surg. Irel.
16. University of Dublin	Diploma in State Medicine	Dip. State Med. Dubl.
17. Royal University of Ireland	Diploma in Sanitary Science	Dip. San. Sci. R. Irel.

* New Title.

to explain by what authority these lists were published, no satisfactory reply was given, but immediately a Meeting of the General Committee was called to confirm appointments, to which the widest publicity had already been given.

A Federation of Societies.

From time to time suggestions have been made from one source or another, that Societies whose work is the promotion of Sanitary Science should co-operative to form a permanent Committee to forward legislative action, and the advance of all matters of Public Health; this year, at the instance of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, a number of Societies sent Delegates to talk over the feasibilty of such a scheme, but the Delegate from The Public Health Medical Society reported to the Council, that the scheme was not one that would be of any assistance to it.

Meetings and Dinners.

During the first year of the Society's existence, it was thought desirable to institute the reading of a series of papers bearing on the nature of the work the Society should undertake, and the duty of the State in regard to Hygiene. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Drs. Alfred Carpenter, J. F. J. Sykes and L. C. Parkes took leading parts in opening discussions on these important subjects; but once the Society was firmly established, and its plan of work settled, it was felt that to develop in this direction, would tend to bring the Society into antagonism with other Societies which existed for the purpose of providing opportunities for the interchange of opinions, but which make it no part of their work to promote and protect the interests of their Members as this Society has done. The Annual Meeting is held in the month of June in each year.

No record of the Society would be complete without some notice of the highly successful Dinners which have been held during the last few years. The Dinner has become an annual institution, and has been an agreeable means of enabling Members to exchange views with one another. The Society has had the honour to entertain, as guests, gentlemen distinguished in the profession, in the Army and Navy, Members of Parliament, representatives of the Licensing Bodies, and others. The Dinner has usually been held at the time of the Annual Meeting, but this year it has been postponed to Wednesday, the 12th August, when the Congress is sitting, as it is believed it will afford an opportunity to attend to many country Members who will be in London at that time. Invitations are to be issued to some of the foreign visitors to the Congress.

The French Society of Hygiene conferred upon the Society its Honorary Membership in 1886, and by the articles of Association of the College of State Medicine, the President of the Society for the time being, was, if he consented to act, to be a Member of the Council of the College; the President is also a Member of the Honorary Council of the Congress.

Promotion of Members Interests.

To obtain the better recognition by the various Sanitary Authorities of the value of Diplomas in Public Health is one of the objects of the Society, which the Council has ever kept in view, and there have been frequent discussions as to the best methods to be pursued to attain this result, in addition to legislative action which has been initiated or promoted. By means of letters, sending of copies of reports, deputations, &c., the Council have achieved in many cases considerable success. Serious injustice is however not infrequently done to candidates for appointments by Sanitary Authorities asking gentlemen to come long journeys at their own expense to see them when they have practically decided before hand who was to be elected. To compel Authorities to pay expenses of candidates, would lead to restriction which would be unfair alike to Local Authorities and candidates, but some intimation, the Council considers, might be given, when an Authority has already selected its officer, and advertises the vacancy only to comply with the law.

Another injustice against which the Society's aid has been invoked by a Member is the practice too frequently adopted of reducing the salaries of Medical Officers elected annually, without any good or adequate cause. The attention of the President of the Local Government Board was drawn to the evils and unfairness of this system, and his careful consideration was asked for in every case where such reduction of salary was proposed. In the special case which led to this action by the Society, the Local Government Board refused to confirm the resolution of the Rural Sanitary Authority to reduce the salary of its Medical Officer of Health.

Much as has been done, the Council are impressed with the necessity which exists for the continued support of this Society by all Diplomates in Public Health, for while there are numerous Societies connected with Sanitary matters, yet none of these have done anything to promote or protect the interests of those having special qualifications in Public Health, and to quote the words of a former report "the great and important results which have attended the work of this Society in the past, show without question, the wisdom and prudence of strengthening in every way an organization which provides the means of speaking with a collected and united voice on matters of interest affecting the progress of Public Health work."

Balance Sheet for the Public Health Medical Society, 1890-91.

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand from last year	37	14	5
Subscriptions for 1891	23	5	0
Ditto 1890, and previous years ...	14	10	0
	£75	9	5

Expenditure.

					£.	s.	d.
Printing—Free School Press ...	£13	3	6				
Parkins & Gotto ...	2	7	6				
Price Little	3	5	0				
H. W. Ashworth ...	0	4	0				
					19	0	0
Rent of Offices					5	5	0
Annual Dinner					5	0	0
Treasurer and Hon. Secretary's Sundries ...					9	11	0
					£38	16	0
Balance in hand					36	13	5
					£75	9	5

Audited and found correct, June 15th, 1891—H. A. FOTHERBY,
B. H. MUMBY.

FRANCIS J. ALLAN,
Treasurer.

RULES.

OBJECTS.

The objects of the Society are:—

(*a*) To obtain the registration of Sanitary Science Qualifications obtained after public examinations from the various Universities and Medical Corporations of the United Kingdom.

(*b*) To obtain the better recognition by the various Sanitary Authorities of the value of such qualifications as an evidence of special knowledge in the department of Public Health.

(*c*) The initiation or promotion of such legislation as may be necessary to fulfil the above objects.

(*d*) To promote the development of Sanitary Science generally.

CONSTITUTION.

Members.

All Medical Men possessing a Sanitary Science Qualification obtained after public examination from a University or Medical Corporation in the United Kingdom are eligible for election as Members.

Election of Members.

Candidates for election shall be proposed in writing by two Members, and shall be balloted for at the next Council meeting. The names and qualifications of candidates shall be announced in the notice convening the meeting at which the ballot is to take place, and no candidate shall be elected unless four-fifths of those voting shall be in favour of the election.

Honorary Members.

Persons eminently distinguished in the cause of Sanitary Science are eligible for election by the Council as Honorary Members.

ELECTION OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

The names of gentlemen suggested to the Council for election as Honorary Members shall, in the first instance, be submitted to a special committee, consisting of the Officers and three other members of Council, whose recommendation must in all cases be unanimous.

PRIVILEGES OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

Honorary Members may attend and take part in all general

meetings of the Society. They shall be eligible for election to the office of President and Vice-President, but unless filling such offices, shall not vote on any subject affecting the constitution, the management, or the discipline of the Society.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members shall pay an annual subscription of five shillings, payable in advance, which shall be due on the first day of January in each year, and in the case of new Members within one month after election. Any Member neglecting to pay his subscription longer than two years after it shall have become due, shall cease to belong to the Society.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

The General Management of the Society shall be vested in a Council, which shall consist of the Officers and of twenty-four Members, twelve of whom shall be Metropolitan, and twelve extra-Metropolitan. Five shall form a quorum.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, four or more Vice-Presidents, two of whom may be Honorary Members, a Treasurer, and a Secretary.

The Officers and one-third of the Council shall retire annually but be eligible for re-election.

The election of Officers and of other members of the Council shall take place at the Annual Meeting by ballot.

The Council shall appoint two of its members to audit the Treasurer's account, which shall be presented at the Annual Meeting.

The Officers shall be *ex-officio* members of all Committees, which may be appointed by the Council for the consideration of special subjects.

MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of June on a day to be previously fixed by the Council. At least seven days' notice of such shall be given to every member. Seven members shall form a quorum.

Ordinary meetings of the Society shall be held quarterly if necessary.

At meetings of the Society, the President, if present, shall take the chair; in his absence it shall be taken by one of the Vice-Presidents, in order of seniority of election. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents at the time fixed for the meeting, the members present shall elect a Chairman.

The President, Honorary Secretary, or any three members of the Council, shall have the power of calling a meeting of the Council, of which three clear days' notice shall be given.

An agenda list shall accompany all notices convening meetings, and no business but that of which notice has been given on the agenda paper shall be transacted without the consent of three-fourths of those present.

Notice in writing of any Amendment to Recommendations of the Council to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to lay before the Council, at least four days before the Annual Meeting of Members at which such Recommendations are to be considered.

All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes on a show of hands, and in case of an equality the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

The order of business at the Annual Meeting shall be as follows:—

Chair taken.
Minutes of last Annual Meeting.
Correspondence.
Council's Report.
Election of Officers.
Election of Council.
Special business.
Other business.

The order of business at an ordinary meeting shall be as follows:—

Chair taken.
Minutes of last Meeting.
Reports of Committees.
Correspondence.
Papers read.
Special business.
Other business.

The order of business at a special meeting shall be as follows:—

Chair taken.
Correspondence.
Business specified on notice paper.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.

Any Member desiring to withdraw from the Society shall signify the fact in writing to the Honorary Secretary, but he shall be liable to pay whatever may be due from him at the time of his withdrawal.

REMOVAL OF MEMBERS.

Whenever, in the opinion of the Council, there shall appear cause for removal of any Member or Honorary Member from the

Society, a statement of the circumstances shall be prepared by the Council, and a copy of it shall be forwarded to the Members with a notice summoning the special meeting at which it is to be considered. On the question of such removal being put to the ballot, and on four-fifths of the Members present voting for it,—at least ten, including the Chairman being present, the Chairman shall declare the Member or Honorary Member to have been removed from the Society. Any one thus removed shall not be eligible for re-election, except on the written nomination of six Members of Council.

ALTERATION IN RULES.

Notice of any prosposed alteration in the rules shall be sent to each Member at least seven days before the meeting at which the proposed alteration is to be considered. No rule shall be altered or rescinded, and no new rule adopted, except at an ordinary meeting of the Members of the Society, after previous consideration by the Council.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1886.

List of Abbreviations.

P., President.
V.P., Vice-President.
C.C., Chairman of Council.
C., Member of Council.
Treas., Treasurer.
Hon. Sec., Honorary Secretary.
Loc. Sec., Local Secretary.
O.M., Original Member.

1890. ADAM, ROBERT H., M.A., M.B. Glasg., D.P.H. Camb., 23, Broomlands Street, Paisley,

1890. ADAMS, A. MAXWELL, F.R.C.S. Edin., D.P.H., R.C.S. Edin., Friarsfield, Lanark.

1888. ADAMS, CHARLES, M.B. Dipl. State. Med. Univ. Dub., Surgeon Ind. Med. Department, Madras.

1890. ADAMS, FREDERICK E., M.D., D.P.H. Camb.

O.M. ADAMS, G. E. D'ARCY., M.D., D.P.H. Camb., 1, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, London, W.

1889. ADKINS, GEORGE, L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Camb., Elm Tree House, Yealmpton, Plympton, South Devon.

1890. ALDRIDGE, NORMAN E., M.B. Edin., D.P.H.P.&S. Eng., 1, Prospect Place, Southampton.

1888. ALEXANDER, FREDERICK W., L.R.C.P. D.P.H.P.&S. Eng., 43, Stepney Green, London, E. C. 1891.

1887. ALLAN, FRANCIS J., M.D., D.P.H. Camb., 53, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, London, W.
Hon. Sec. 1888-89-90-91. Treas. 1890-91.

1890. ANDERSON, JAMES, M.D., D.Sc. (Publ. Health) Edin., Ulverstone, Lancashire.

1890. AYRES, CHARLES J., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Camb., 15, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, London, S.W.

O.M. BARRY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, M.D., D.P.H. Camb., D.Sc. (Publ. Health) Ed., *Medical Inspector H.M.'s Local Government Board*, Linton Court, Settle, Yorkshire.

1886. BARRY, ROBERT, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Dip. San. Sci. R. Univ. Irel. 3, Glentworth Street, Limerick.

O.M. BARTLEY, ACHESON GEORGE, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Camb., Albion Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.

1890. BEARDMORE, G. RUSSELL., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Camb., Warwick House, Upper Street, London, N.

1889. BERNSTEIN, M. J., M.B., B.Sc. (Public Health), Edin., 17, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

1890. BLACK, ROBERT S., M.A., M.B., D.P.H. Aberd., 34, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

O.M. BOILEAU, JOHN P. H., B.A., M.D., Dip. State Med. Dubl., *Brigade Surg. Army Med. Staff*, Meerut, Bengal.

1890. BRADSHAW, JAMES C., L.R.C.P. Edin., Cert. Publ. Health, R.C.P. Edin., Sulgrave, Banbury.

1891. BRODIE, WM. HAIG, M.D. Edin., D.P.H.P.&S. Eng., 1, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park Square, London, W.

1891. BRAGA, JOAO F., L.S.A., D.P.H.P.&S. Eng., Glen Villa, Sunbury-on-Thames.

O.M. BROWN, JOHN, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. Camb., B.Sc. (Publ. Health) Ed., 68, Bank Parade, Burnley, Lancashire.

1889. BROWN, JOHN, M.B., Dip. San. Sci. Vict., *M.O.H.* Bacup.
Loc. Sec. 1890-91.

O.M. BROWNE, SAMUEL, M.D., Cert. Publ. Health, R.C.P. Ed., Med. Officer H.M.'s Prison, Warwick.

1890. BRYCE, ALEXANDER, M.B. Glasg., D.P.H. Camb., 2, Hayfield Terrace, Langside, Glasgow.

1889. BULSTRODE, HERBERT T., B.A., M.B., D.P.H.P.&S. Eng., St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.E.

1890. BURNS, J. NEWTON, M.B. Edin, D.P.H., R.C.S. Edin., Maudslie Cottage, Carluke.

1890. BURNS, S. BROUGHAM, M.B. Edin., D.P.H., R.C.S. Edin.

O.M. BURGESS, PETER, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Camb., Great Driffield, Yorksh.

O.M. CAMERON, SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER, M.R.C.P.I., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H. Camb., *Professor of Hygiene R.C.S. Irel.*, *M.O.H. City of Dublin*, 15, Pembroke Road, Dublin.
P. 1888-89-90-91. V.P. 1886-87.

1890. CAMPBELL, J. W., B.A., M.B., D P.H. Camb., 19, Fairfield Road, Croydon.

1887. CANTLIE, JAMES, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., Dip. Publ. Health Lond., Hong Kong, China.

O.M. CARPENTER, ALFRED, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. Camb., J.P., *Exam. in Publ. Health Univ. Camb.*, Heath Lodge, Croydon, Surrey.
V.P. 1889-90-91. C. 1887-88.

1887. CASSIDI, FRANCIS R., B.A., M.D., Dip. State Med. Dubl., Trinity Terrace, Derby.

1887. CHAPMAN, JAMES, M.D., Cert. Publ Health R.C.P. Edin., Hursley, Winchester.

1890. CHEALE, MONTAGUE, L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Camb., Dipl. State Med., R.C.P.I., Uckfield, Sussex.

1890. COLBECK, EDMUND HY., M.B., D.P.H. Camb., Boyle Hall, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

O.M. COLLINGRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Camb., *M.O.H. Port of London*, 65, Tressillian Road, St. John's, London, S.E.
C. 1886-89-90-91.

1890 COMPIGNÉ, HORATIO D. S., M.D., D.P.H. Camb., *Surgeon-Major Bengal Army (retired)*, Hyde House, Thornton Road, Clapham Park, London, S.W. C. 1891.

O.M. COONEY, JOHN EDWIN, L.R.C.P.E., D.P.H. Camb., *M.O.H. Fulham*, Normand Lodge, West Kensington, London, W.
Hon Sec. 1886–87. C. 1888-89-90-91.

1889. COPEMAN, S. MONCKTON, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.P.&S. Eng., 134, York Road, London, S.E.

1888. CORBAN, LAURENCE, M.D., Dip. San. Sci. Roy. Univ. Ireland, *Brigade Surgeon A.M.S.*, Travelling.

1890. CORRY, WILLIAM, M.D. Queen's Univ., D.P.H. Camb., J.P., Yucea House, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

1887. COWEN, PHILLIP, M.D., D.P.H. Camb., 47, Ingleby Road, Holloway, London, N.

1890. CRABB, JAMES, M.D. Edin., D.P.H.P.&S. Eng., 409, Holloway Road, N.

1887. CRAVEN, R. MUSGRAVE, L.R.C.P.E., D.P.H. Camb., *M.O·H. Westmoreland Combined San. Dist.*, Kendal.

O.M. CULLEN, PETER, M.D., Cert. Publ. Health, R.C.P. Edin., *Surgeon-Major Bengal Army*, c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 55, Parliament Street, London, S.W.

O.M. CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, M.B., D.P.H. Camb., Bellview, Campbeltown, Argyle.

1886. CURRIE, DUNCAN WILLIAM, M.B., D.P.H. Camb., The Elms, Tillicoultry, Stirling.

1890. DALE, WM. CHAS., M.A., M.B., D.P.H. Aberd., 9, Hardshaw Street, St. Helens, Lancashire.

1887. DALY, FRANCIS A. B., B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.I., Dip. State Med. Dubl., *Surgeon Army Med. Staff.*

1890. DÁVAR, F. S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Eng., Eldon Road, Bombay.

O.M. DAVIES, BENJAMIN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. Camb., *M.O.H. Newport U. District*, Thorntrce House, Newport, Monmouthshire.

O.M. DAVIES, DAVID S., M.B., D.P.H. Camb., *M.O.H. Bristol, Lecturer on Hygiene, Bristol Medical School*, Bristol.

1889. DAVIES, SIDNEY, M.A., M.B., D.P.H. Camb., *M.O.H. Plumstead*, 216, Burrage Road, Plumstead, Kent.

1887. DEAKIN, CHAS. W. S., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. Camb., *Surgeon Major I.M.D. (Bengal)*, c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 55, Parliament Street, London, S.W.

1888. DEWAR, THOMAS F., M.B., B.Sc. (Publie Health) Edin., 13, Hill Terrace, Arbroath, N.B.

1891. DIGBY, CECIL ARTHUR, B.A., M.D., Dip. State Med. Dubl., Hednesford, Stafford.

1889. DUDFIELD, R. S. ORME, M.A., M.B., D.P.H. Camb., 14, Ashburn Place, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.

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